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No. 16 OF 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 21st April 1891.

POLITICAL.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 17th April, expresses deep regret at the murder of Mr. Quinton and other European officers by the Manipuris, and urges that the State should be annexed, though the proposal will meet with opposition in some quarters. But the Manipuris have only themselves to blame for the fate which awaits them. Even annexation will be no adequate punishment for the heinous crime of which they have been guilty.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th April, expresses deep regret at the imprisonment of Mr. Quinton, and other European officers who accompanied him, at Manipur, and observes that Government should deliberate before dealing with a semi-civilized nation in the way that it intended to deal with the Manipuris. Such proceedings are, no doubt, called policy in the diplomatic language of civilized nations, but barbarous tribes consider them deceitful and treacherous, and such treatment induces them to commit cruelties and atrocities. If Mr. Quinton is killed, the author (whoever he may be,

Circulation,
425 copies.

whether the Prime Minister or the Viceroy) of that foolish policy which he was commissioned to carry out will be responsible for his death. It is owing to the commission of such mistakes that those European nations which are not on terms of friendship with Englishmen call the British statesmen thick-headed persons.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th April, represents Russian intrigue in Afghaniſtān as a powerful and high-spirited horse ridden by the Amir. A number of fireworks, respectively marked Intrigue, Sedition, Rebellion, &c., are suddenly let off by the Russians, the result being that the horse becomes quite frightened by the explosions and the Amir finds it difficult to control the animal.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th April, says that some ignorant men, particularly those

British rule.

whose brains have been affected by

long indulgence in the use of opium, are to be found desirous of a revolution, and listen to news regarding the progress of the Russians in Central Asia with great attention. But they should remember that British rule is immeasurably superior to Russian rule, the latter being very tyrannical and oppressive. The ignorant classes were dissatisfied with native rule and foolishly longed for the establishment of British supremacy in the country, but they soon found out their mistake. They are equally wrong in again desiring a change of rule. British rule is, no doubt, characterized by many faults, and they should make efforts like the congressionists to get those faults remedied, but they are not right in desiring a change of masters.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 15th April, advertiring

Resolution passed by Parliament regarding the stoppage of the grant of licenses for the cultivation of poppy and the sale of opium in India.

to Sir Joseph Pease's motion, passed by the House of Commons on the 10th idem, regarding the discontinuance of the grant of licenses for the cultivation of poppy and the sale of opium in

this country, except for medicinal purposes, expresses great satisfaction at the adoption of the motion, and observes that the natives should congratulate themselves on the stoppage of

the use of opium, to which the growing poverty of this country is due, to a great extent; and that they should be very thankful to their friends in Parliament, whose efforts against the opium trade have at last been crowned with success. The ministers protested against the resolution, on the ground that Government would find it difficult to replace the revenue derived from opium by other taxation. But no such consideration can justify the maintenance of a source of revenue which tends to demoralize a whole nation. The people would have no objection to make good the loss if they were convinced of the necessity for additional taxation.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 20th April, refers to the resolution passed by Parliament against the opium trade; praises Mr. Caine, Mr.

Circulation,
94 copies.

The same.

Schwann and other gentlemen for their efforts in the cause of temperance; and observes that the stoppage of the cultivation and sale of opium will involve a loss of eight crores of rupees of revenue. It would be well if the public expenditure were reduced by the enforcement of economy and no new tax were introduced on account of the sacrifice of the opium revenue. But as the curtailment of the public expenditure would affect Europeans, Government is not likely to do anything of the kind, but will be inclined to increase taxation, although any addition to taxation will press hard on the people. It is a matter of satisfaction that some Members of Parliament are of opinion that England should make good the loss of opium revenue.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 14th and 15th

Circulation,
500 copies.

Mr. Digby on the alleged April, adverting to an article published poverty of India. in Mr. Digby's *India* for March, containing seven tables, intended to show the alleged poverty, heavy mortality, &c., prevailing in this country, refers to the contents of the tables. With reference to the seventh table, the *Hindustán* observes that it appears from it that the total number of men killed in wars throughout the whole civilized world during the period of 97 years, commencing with the year 1793 and ending with the year 1890, amounted to 45 lakhs, while in India the mortality from fever alone,

which is another term for starvation, during eight years, from 1881 to 1888, was 43 and a half lakhs. Any comments on this subject are superfluous. The British Government is entitled to the highest praise for the establishment of peace and order in the country ; but if the result of that peace is that people, instead of meeting with instantaneous death on the battlefield, have to bear the gnawing pangs of hunger for years before they die of starvation, this country has really paid a very heavy price for that peace: nothing could be more deplorable than such a state of things. Mr. Digby has compiled his statements from official reports, and therefore his figures must be trusted. Government itself is well aware of the causes of the poverty of the country, and it is high time that it should make a point of removing those causes.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhárat Jéwan* (Benares), of the 13th April, with reference to the Hindu temple question, Benares, complains that a deep hole has been dug immediately under the walls of the temple, and that consequently the temple is sure to collapse sooner or later ; one of the two roads leading to the temple has already been closed, and the closing of the other is in contemplation. The Hindus have submitted an application, praying that the Municipal Board should give them a strip of land three feet wide all round the temple for the construction of an embankment and another strip four feet wide for the construction of a road, and they are ready to pay any reasonable compensation for the land they require. But the engineer is in a hurry and desires to destroy the roads leading to the temple, without awaiting the disposal of the application. The Commissioner, the Judge, the Collector and other European officers visited the temple but did not order the engineer to suspend his work of destruction. The Hindu coolies refuse to dig up the roads, and the Musalmán coolies sympathize with them. An armed police guard has been located at the temple, which is daily visited by about ten thousand Hindus for the purpose of worship, and cholera has broken out among the guard. The temple does not interfere with the water-works in any way, and it is desired to demolish it simply because it would mar the beauty of the pumping station. Nothing could

be more unjustifiable than to demolish a sacred building on such frivolous grounds and thereby hurt the feelings of a large community. The Hindus should have full confidence in the justice of Government, and should rest assured that their temple will not be demolished and that a road leading to it will be spared. On the 12th April there was a large bathing fair, and the Hindus, while passing the temple, were over-powered with grief and lamented its menaced destruction.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 20th April, states
that on the 15th idem at 11-30 A.M.,
Riots at Benares.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

a false rumour was set afloat to the effect that the temple of Sri Rám Chandra at Bhadaini was being demolished. As the rumour spread, all the Hindu bankers and traders closed their shops and all trade was suspended. A large crowd of people assembled near the temple, and persons of bad character began to destroy the engine and the water pipes at Bhadaini. Babu Sita Rám's house was next attacked; all his carriages being broken up and burnt. The *Bhárat Jiwan* then refers to the plundering of the Telegraph office and the Rájghat railway station and to other misdeeds of the russians, and praises the District Magistrate for the prompt measures taken by him to suppress the riots and restore order. It is to be hoped the rioters will be severely punished, but that due care will be taken to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty. On the 18th April an influential meeting was held at the Commissioner's house to consider the temple question, the Honourable Mr. Lumsden being present on the occasion. The object of the meeting was to take steps with a view to ask some Pandits to attend the Municipal meeting which was to be held on the 20th idem. The Pandits would be required to declare on oath whether an idol in a temple could be removed to another place or not, according to the Hindu religion. But the meeting considered it unnecessary to consult any Pandits and decided that the temple should not be interfered with. The decision gave general satisfaction and reassured the minds of the people.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th April, praises

The late census and the the Census Commissioner for the poverty of India. rapidity with which he has prepared a brief statement showing the population of this country, and observes that the late census shows an increase of 30 millions. In reply to the charges brought by Mr. Caine against Government in connection with its excise administration, it recorded a memorandum extending over 300 pages of foolscap. Among other arguments urged by Government in defence of its excise policy, it attributed the increase in the excise revenue to an improvement in the administration in a large degree, which it contended had put a stop to smuggling and illicit distillation. Similarly, one may argue that the supposed increase of 30 millions does not represent the actual increase in population, and that a large portion of the apparent increase is due to the more satisfactory arrangements made for the taking of the census on the late occasion. However, it must be admitted that the population has been increasing, though not at a rapid rate. Supposing there has really been an increase of 30 millions in population, it involves a serious indictment against Government and must have greatly added to the miseries of the people. When the population was 250 millions the average annual income of each man was Rs. 27, and according to Sir William Hunter 40 millions, and according to Sir Charles Elliott 70 millions, had to put up with an insufficient quantity of food. Now that the population has risen to 280 millions, the average income must have fallen to Rs. 25 a year, and an increase of 30 millions made in the number of half-starved people. Sir John Caird urges that cultivation should be improved to provide food for the additional multitude of empty stomachs. But there can be no improvement in cultivation when both Government and the landlords are equally ready to suck the blood of peasants. The landholders have no inclination to spend any money on the improvement of land, inasmuch as the revenue assessments are enhanced 40 or 50 per cent. at every revision of settlement. The landholders in turn practise the greatest extortion on cultivators, and the latter, having nothing left to them, cannot be expected to increase the fertility of the soil. The *Pioneer*,

in commenting upon Mr. Digby's pamphlet, intended to show the dark side of British rule in India, expressed concurrence with Mr. Digby in thinking that 40 millions of men were half-starved, but disagreed with him in ascribing the poverty of the country to the heavy drain of wealth yearly to England. The *Pioneer* is of opinion that the increase in population brought about by early marriages, extravagant marriage expenses, and the custom of allowing a large portion of capital to lie unemployed in the shape of ornaments, are at the bottom of the evil. It is true that population is increasing on account of early marriages, but the population does not so rapidly multiply that the grain produce of the land should fall short of requirements. Indeed, the increase is much less than in England and other countries, particularly as fever, which is the stereotyped appellation for starvation, greatly tends to check it. It is no fault of the poor cultivator if a rich banker or landlord spends a thousand rupees on the marriage of his son or daughter. In England, too, well-to-do people spend large sums of money in providing costly dresses for their wives. As regards the custom of wearing ornaments, the people, as a rule, live from hand to mouth, hardly ten per cent. of them being able to scrape together a few rupees during the month. There can be no improvement in the condition of the people until the annual subsidy of 22 crores of rupees which this country has to pay to England is reduced.

The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th April, says that Municipal administration and other local affairs, Cawnpore. at an ordinary general meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board held on the 24th March, the memorandum submitted by some members, containing their objections to the estimate of rental valuation of houses prepared by Munshi Muhammad Jawad, Deputy Collector, in connection with the water-supply scheme, was discussed. Thirteen members being in favour of the memorandum and only seven, including the president, against it, Mr. Wright was very much non-plussed and feared that, if it were forwarded to the Local Government in its

Circulation,
300 copies.

entirety, he might be rebuked for his proceedings in the matter, particularly as Sir Auckland Colvin is a true friend of local self-government. He was so much frightened, that he observed that he wanted the protection of the Board. At the earnest request of Mr. Harwood, the members who had submitted the memorandum agreed to strike out those sentences in which they had referred to Mr. Wright's proceedings regarding their inspection of the estimate. Munshi Muhammad Jawad's estimate cannot be too strongly condemned. He desired to cut the throats of the people with a blunt knife. Had his estimate been passed by the Board, the city would have been brought to the verge of ruin in the course of only two or three years. The Munshi had received written orders from Mr. Wright and Mr. Hamblin, to the effect that, in preparing his estimate he should accept the statements of tenants, in the case of houses occupied by tenants, and not by the owners themselves, except for any special reasons. But he apparently did not obey those orders, and estimated the rental values of houses according to his own will. He has estimated the rental value of the house in which he lives at Rs. 50 a month, while the rent actually paid by him is only Rs. 18 a month! He is now on the two horns of a dilemma. If Rs. 18 is a fair rent, his estimates are quite valueless, and the hard earned money of the poor taxpayers spent in their preparation has been simply thrown away; while, on the other hand, if the house is really worth Rs. 50 a month, the question is, how has he been paying only Rs. 18? When Mr. Wright first arrived in Cawnpore there was a great conflagration in that town; at the time of his departure to Rae Bareli as Commissioner, for two months, there were heavy Ganges floods, which caused serious damage to life and property; and when he lately left for Benares, a heavy fall of hail preceded his departure. On the eve of his departure to Benares the writer made an application for the grant of a license for keeping a pistol and a sword for the purpose of self-defence, as he had received information that an attack on his life was contemplated by his enemies, but Mr. Wright rejected the application. However, his successor, Mr. Bird, at once acceded to the writer's prayer

and granted him a license for a sword. Mr. Bird's administration is sure to be beneficial to the district. Before taking over charge he visited several villages, in order to find out how much injury had been done to the crops by hail. A farewell meeting was held in honour of Dr. Condon, suitable speeches being delivered and a silver casket presented. He was at Cawnpore for the last twenty years, and enjoyed the goodwill of all classes of the community.

The *Alam-i-Tasvir* (Cawnpore), of the 14th April, says

Circulation,
200 copies.

Grant of a license to Pandit Hirday Narayan, Cawnpore, for keeping a sword.

that Pandit Hirday Narayan, pleader, applied to Mr. Wright, late District Magistrate, for the grant of a license for keeping a revolver and a sword, on the ground that he had been told by the same man who had given him previous information of the assault committed on him at the instigation of the police, that the city inspector of police intended to get his nose cut off. Evidently the ground on which the application was based was an extraordinary one. Mr. Wright did not consider the Pandit's request reasonable, but ordered the application to be laid before Mr. Bird, his successor. The Pandit has been allowed by Mr. Bird to keep a sword. The *Alam-i-Tasvir* thinks that Mr. Bird has made a mistake in granting the license on such ground. (A correspondent of the same paper makes some facetious remarks on the Pandit's obtaining a license for keeping a sword, and observes that the Pandit, being a very weak man and his own head being a burden to him, he will find it difficult to carry a sword, when he can barely carry himself. In order to avoid all difficulties, he had better abandon the bad habit of abusing his neighbours.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 17th April, protests against Water-supply scheme and the proposal regarding the transfer of the nazul department, Lucknow.

Circulation,
219 copies.

of the nazul department to the Municipal Board at Lucknow. Thousands of men are interested in the nazul buildings, and they obviously cannot place the same confidence in the Municipal Board as in the Government officials. If only the surplus of nazul income were made over to the Board, the Board would frequently find

fault with the management and insist on the transfer of the buildings to itself. Under these circumstances the *Azad* is of opinion that Government should agree to contribute a portion, say one-fourth, of the cost of the water-works, but should not allow the Municipal Board to have anything to do with the nazul department.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 13th April, says that the Burhwa Mangal fair was held at Benares every year during the Hindi month of Chait with great *éclat*. Hundreds of boats were gaily decked, and dancing and other rejoicings were carried on thereon for several days. The fair has been regularly held for the last hundred years, and was not stopped even during the mutiny. But this year the fair did not come off, owing to the prevalence of distress among the people on account of the scarcity of grain and the discontent caused by the increase in municipal taxation. A large portion of the population has not even one full meal per day. The authorities should give their attention to the matter.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 17th April, says that Government is as much to blame for its excise administration as for its free trade policy in connection with the export of grain. The spread of drunkenness, for which Government is primarily responsible, is demoralizing and impoverishing the people, and the wholesale export of grain to England has exposed them to starvation. It is matter for surprise and regret that Government should still refrain from interfering.

Circulation,
226 copies.

The *Hamard* (Fyzabad), of the 10th April, complains that Dearth of grain and food-grains have become very dear in the town of Fyzabad, and that the residents are entirely at the mercy of hard-hearted grain-dealers. In fact, prices have already risen to the famine rates of 1876-77, and the poor have actually begun to die of starvation. It is time that the Government should interfere and prevent a further rise, or the terrible scenes of 1876-77 might be re-enacted before long. Thefts, too, have become

very frequent in these days ; but the police are as careless as ever. Munshi Umrao Ali, the kotwal, is certainly a very able and conscientious officer, but one man alone cannot make up for the laxity and carelessness of the whole police force under him. The Government itself is well aware of the incompetence of the present police employés, but there can be no improvement until men of education and respectability are induced to join the force on suitable pay.

The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 13th April, regrets to
 Dearth of grain and non-notice that owing to the great dearth
 celebration of Holi Mangal of grain at Benares the people of that
 fair at Benares. town very reluctantly abandoned the celebration of their Holi
 Mangal fair this year. The masses are really in great distress
 at present on account of high prices. On the 30th March
 last, about 4,000 men went in a body to the Collector at his
 house, and complained to him of the hardships caused to them
 by the scarcity of grain and increase of municipal taxation.
 He gave them a patient hearing and promised to redress their
 grievances.

Circulation,
 300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Dababā-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the
 Scarcity of grain. 12th April, says that although every
 bit of available land has been brought
 under cultivation and the produce has considerably increased,
 prices are ruling higher and still more high every year. The
 Government has, no doubt, provided many innovations of ease
 and comfort for the wealthy, but does nothing to remove the
 scarcity of grain for the poor. The rates never rose so high
 under native rule, and the people then lived a happy and
 contented life. The present unsatisfactory state of things is
 due to [the [export of wheat] to other countries in large
 quantities.

Circulation,
 250 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 17th April, is glad
 Hardwár fair. to state that the Hardwár fair passed
 off quietly, without any kind of sick-
 ness breaking out among the vast assemblage numbering
 seven or eight lakhs of pilgrims. Mr. Patterson and the other
 officials associated with him in the management of the fair
 are entitled to the gratitude of the public.

Circulation,
 500 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Káyesth Reformer* (Bareilly), of the 12th April, comments that the editor has been desired by a police official to desist from commenting on the proceedings of the police, under threat of an assault. But no such threat of violence can prevent him from performing his duty. Being under the protection of Her Majesty's Government, he is not at all afraid of the police. He is, moreover, more than a match for any policeman.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th April, in its local news columns, refers to a case of dakaiti at Khairagarh, district Agra. One man was killed and another wounded.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Amír-ul-Akhbár* (Meerut), of the 12th April, referring to the reports of alleged murders and robberies published in its issue of the 24th March, contradicts the reports, especially the one regarding the occurrence of a case of murder at the Meerut Cantonment, and expresses regret at the publication of false information in its columns.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(291)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1891.	1891.	
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain ... Muqarrab Hussain ... Khán.	April 14th " " "	April 18th " " "	206 copies.
2	<i>Akhbar-i-Aksa</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah ... Alim-ul-lah ...	14th & 18th, " " "	17th " " "	63 copies.
3	<i>Alam-i-Tasvir</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Bi-weekly			17th & 21st " " "	200 copies.
4	<i>Aligarh Interstate Gazette</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English				17th & 21st " " "	487 (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand ... Amir Ali ...	13th & 20th " 12th " "	16th & 21st, " 20th " "	94 copies.
6	<i>Amir-ul-Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali ...	17th " "	18th " "	200 copies.
7	<i>Azad</i>	Lucknow	Hindi	Weekly	Rám Krishn Varmé ...	13th & 20th, " 15th " "	16th & 21st, " 21st " "	219 copies.
8	<i>Bidrat Jicoos</i>	Bénarès	Hindi	Weekly	Harnám Singh ...	15th " "	15th & 20th, " 21st " "	1,500 copies.
9	<i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Tháskur Prasad ...	12th & 18th, " 13th & 20th,	15th & 21st, " 16th " "	400 copies.
10	<i>Dakdah-i-Qaïwari</i>	Bareilly	Hindi	Weekly	Mohammad Hussain, Amin-ul-dín ...	13th & 20th, " 10th & 20th,	15th & 21st, " 16th " "	250 copies.
11	<i>Dakdah-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Nizám Ahmed ...	10th & 20th, " 16th " "	15th & 21st, " 17th " "	450 copies.
12	<i>Dak-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Hindi	Weekly	Mohan Lal ...	18th " "	18th " "	70 copies.
13	<i>Dinesh</i>	Gorakhpur	Hindi	Monthly	Samsám Ali ...	16th " "	18th " "	550 copies.
14	<i>Godharw Pratidin</i>	Farukhabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	17th " "	17th " "	640 copies.
15	<i>Hawárd</i>	Fyzabad	Urdu	Weekly	Gur Datt Sukh ...	18th " "	18th " "	226 copies.
16	<i>Hémid-ul-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Gangá Prasad ...	14th to 17th " 15th " "	16th to 19th, " 17th " "	500 copies.
17	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kálíkankar ...	Hindi	Daily	Gangá Prasad ...	15th " "	17th " "	300 copies.
18	<i>Hindustan</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Varmé ...			

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
19	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahásyir Prássad	April 8th	April 17th	100 copies.
20	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Loeknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Yáqúb Khán	16th	19th	330 " 22
21	<i>Hindi Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	"	Rhaggú Khán	16th	18th	325 " 22
22	<i>Kárdamah</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammás Yáqúb	17th	21st	250 " 22
23	<i>Káthk Powáliké</i>	Bénarés	"	"	Lakshmi Shankar	"	20th	275 copies (in cluding 344 copies taken by Govt.) 227 copies.
24	<i>English Postkár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	Beni Prássad	For April	21st	350 " 22
25	<i>English Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	Weekly	Thákur Prássad	April 12th & 18th	15th & 20th	200 " 22
26	<i>English Sháh Chistál</i>	"	Hindi	"	Ditto	13th	18th	600 " 22
27	<i>English Hindú</i>	Agra	Urdu	Monthly	Dina Náth	For April	16th	700 " 22
28	<i>English Gondéchár</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi-Eng- lish	Weekly	Madho Prássad	April 4th	15th	200 " 22
29	<i>English Afshiq</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	Urdu	Manzhar Ahsan Khán	16th	19th	200 " 22
30	<i>Málik-i-Nér</i>	Cawnporé	"	"	Gauri Shankar	11th & 18th	15th & 21st	60 " 22
31	<i>Málik-i-Norbuddé</i>	Hoshangahád	"	"	Abdul Karim	8th & 16th	16th & 21st	200 " 22
32	<i>Málik-i-Máros</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-láh	14th	17th	380 " 22
33	<i>Málik-i-Máros</i>	Agra	"	"	Pyáreshwar Náth	18th	16th	800 " 22
34	<i>Málik-i-Máros</i>	Moradabád	"	"	Anjed Ali	18th & 20th	15th & 20th	250 " 22
35	<i>Málik-i-Máros</i>	Báthawáh	"	"	Rúh-ul-láh Khán	18th	21st	175 " 22
36	<i>Málik-i-Máros</i>	Jámpur	"	"	Muhammad Mohsin	18th	20th	80 " 22
37	<i>Málik-i-Máros</i>	"	"	"	Jamia Dá'í Biswá	16th	16th	400 " 22

38	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	...	"	Bi-monthly	...	"	16th	...	21st	...	60
39	<i>Nasr-i-Akbar</i>	...	"	Bi-monthly	...	March	20th	...	15th	...	250
40	<i>Nizam-ul-Mulk</i>	...	Weekly	...	April	13th	...	"	"	...	100
41	<i>Nir-si-Jawad</i>	...	"	Bi-monthly	...	"	"	...	"	...	288
42	<i>Oudh Akbar</i>	...	Daily	...	"	11th	...	"	"	...	540
						"	15th	...	"	...	94
										(including 94 copies taken by Govt.)	
											425 copies.
43	<i>Oudh Peacock</i>	...	"	Weekly	...	Sajjad Hussain	...	"	16th	...	450
44	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	...	"	Hindi	...	Har Vansh Datt	...	"	18th	...	"
45	<i>Bilker</i>	...	Hindi	...	"	Pratap Krishn	...	"	20th	...	100
46	<i>Bij-i-Akbar</i>	...	Urdu	...	"	Ghulam Hussain	...	"	"	...	45 copies.
47	<i>Bilawali-i-Olungi</i>	...	Bengali	...	"	Ghafur Bakhsh	...	For July 1890	325
48	<i>Bidar-i-Akbar</i>	...	Bengali	...	Monthly	Nizam Ahmad	...	13th	"
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